1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

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192 Johannes V. Veski, whose innovations were influenced mainly by the principles of suitability and tradition. He created thousands of new words, adding suffixes or forming compounds chiefly from words in the various Estonian dialects, for various scientific dictionaries which were published during the independence period. Veski also was the editor of the Dictionary of Estonian Orthography, which was finished by Elmar Muuk. Muuk compiled a smaller edition of this dictionary for school use. Both these works were officially recognized and still are standard dictionaries of the Estonian language, used in all schools, as well as by many publishers.

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197 Due to the intensive work of such men as these,[1] the Estonian literary language has been highly developed and finally standardized during

[1] [See cat. 116, pp. 102-105 -105- Analyst]

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the decades of independence. It has become a flexible and fully adequate instrument of expression adaptable both to scientific and artistic styles. The two generations of Estonian writers--the Noor-Eesti (1905) and the Siuru (started in 1917) groups--have favored a language change and have made valuable contributions to the development of the new style of literary expression. A great difference is noticeable between literary Estonian around the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and the Estonian from the 1930 s up to the present day. Although spoken Estonian has always been more conservative, the revolution in the literary language has influenced the spoken one also, especially the language of the educated people, which has adopted many innovations and thus become quite modernized.

195 197 Almost the same characteristics are applicable to the present-day language spoken by the older as opposed to the younger generation. Younger people use more innovations and a newer vocabulary in their spoken language but especially in their writings, which are sometimes overcrowded with new morphemes.

192 Toward the end of the 1930's the rush to revise the language began to slow down, but there were already by this time a large number of changes to be assimilated and learned. During the occupation some new words and slogans have been borrowed, especially from Russian. Some tendency to Russianization is noticeable in the replacement of well-established Estonian words by Russian loan words, e.g., Est. tänav 'street' 193 with uulits, Russ. ulitsa, etc. Since the end of independence there have not been any